TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. Saverly's Lyceum Theater—Colored Minstrels Monter & Hinl's Garden—Concert,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this wening before six o'clock.

At the Soldiers' Home.

Two miles north of Washington is a park of six hundred acres beautifully laid out. It contains buildings, officers' quarters, a hospital, and all the necessary arrangements for housing in comfort several hundred soldiers, invalided or disabled by war. This place is known as the Soldiers' Home, and the foundation of it was laid during the Mexican war by Gen. Scott, who dedicated to this worthy object a fund of one hundred

thousand dollars from the military chest. In 1851, Congress regularly organized the institution and provided that every noncommissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private of the United States army, on the payment of twelve and a half cents a month, should be entitled to its benefits. In addition to this fund, which is deducted from the regular pay and therefore made certain, all stoppages or fines against sol-diers by sentence of courts martial under certain restrictions, all forfeitures on account of desertion, and all moneys unclaimed for three years belonging to the estates of deceased soldlers, swell the income of the Home.

In twenty-eight years the sum collected has far exceeded the original expectation and the annual income leaves many thousand dollars to the credit of the Home, after liberal expenditures in improvements of every kind. There are three Commissioners to direct the institution and a detail of offleers who live on the spot and govern it with military discipline. The property really belongs to the soldiers, and was purchased with and is maintained by their contributions. And no person has any right to occupy it, except the officers on duty, the beneficiaries, and the necessary servants and laborers.

The Fraudulent President and his Secre tary of War have taken possession of two of the best houses of the Soldiers' Home with-out leave or license. In other words, they have walked into country residences and astablished themselves there at the expense of the soldiers' fund. This economical plan of summer life is consistent with the practices of the White House under Mr. HAYES.

The pretext urged for raising Grant's salary from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year was that the cost of entertaining made an increase necessary. It was not true then, and it is less true now, when the expense of living has been greatly reduced. In former times all Presidents extended the hospitality of the White House to members of Congress without regard to party, to the judiciary, to heads of departments and bureaus, to the diplomatic body, and to distinguished strangers. That was the unwritten law, and until late years the unwritten law was never departed from.

GRANT first drew the line of partisanship. Although his extra allowances were excessive, he kept his household up through the commissary department of the army, and taid by many thousands every year.

HAYES, however, has been still more rigid in economy, and has utilized every possible advantage connected with the office which he occupies, as if in daily fear of being turned out of it. The pay and perquisites voted for public use are really applied to his personal benefit. Beyond the bare cost of supporting his family, he is at no expense. The White House is furnished, lighted, heated, and provided with servants under various disguises, as messengers, ushers, and the like. A kitchen garden. several extensive greenhouses, stables, and other accessories to a large establishment. are supported at the public cost. He does not entertain at all, in the generally acted sense of that term. Six thousand dollars a year are appropriated for contingent expenses, which may be considered as so much additional gain, for the fund is used as he pleases. His very first official act was to apply through Private Secretary ROGERS for more money than had been granted. He did this before he was fairly warm in Mr. TILDEN's seat.

Meanness and money getting are the governing rules of the White House. Considering the large salary and the extras in a number of forms unknown to the public or to Congress, and the mode of living at the White House, ten thousand dollars a year would be a liberal allowance for HAYES'S expenditure. He is, therefore, doing a thriving business.

Grant Moves on the Richmond.

The United States man-of-war Richmond was fitted out and sent to sea expressly for the purpose of conveying Gen. Grant and his suite around the world. Before she left this port the cabins and statercoms of the Richmond were overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, luxuriously furnished and upholstered, and even torn to pieces and rebuilt to accommodate the needs of the party for whose use the ship was intended. All this was done at the expense of the taxpayers-private citizens, every one of whom has an equal right with GRANT to employ the Richmond in a pleasure excursion.

This misappropriation of the people's money attracted so much attention, and was so generally denounced as an outrage. that the managers of Gen. Grant's Third Term campaign hastened to change their programme. As for the ex-President himself, it would have made little difference if the whole treasury was drained to contribute to his personal comfort. He would have accepted the arrangement stolidly, as a matter of course. But his friends, more sensitive than he to public opinion, saw that the third term interests would seriously damaged unless they yielded to the demands of decency. They therefore ostentatiously gave out that Gen. GRANT had decided not to avail himself of the hospitality of the Richmond, but would travel by the Peninsular and Oriental steamships, paying for his passage like any private citizen. Considerable emphasis was put upon the fact that Gen. GRANT intended

to pay his fare. The Richmond, however, was quietly sent ahead to await GRANT's convenience, and as soon as the third term expedition was hull down on its voyage of circumnavigation and fairly out of sight of republican eyes the party was shipped on board and put in full possession of the elaborately furnished and decorated saloons prepared for it at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This second change of programme was not as loudly announced as the first. Some of the readers of THE Sun may even yet be unaware that Gen. GRANT will soon sail into Japanese waters on the United States man-of-war Richmond. escorted by another United States man-ofwar, the Ashuelot, as a tender and a make weight to the expedition. No wonder the

Japanese Government, awed by so imposing an approach, announces its intention to give Gen. GRANT and retinue a reception in all respects identical with what would be accorded to the reigning monarch of any European country." As a rule, nobody but reigning monarchs can travel in such style.

Outrageous as the original plan was, it would perhaps have been less discreditable to all concerned if Gen. Grant had been allowed to go boldly on board the Richmond at Marseilles, instead of waiting until he reached the other side of the globe, and then sneaking into the possession of quarters which he has no right to occupy.

Florida's Water Way.

The new phase of the Panama ship canal project has had the effect of reviving a number of minor, less costly, less difficult, yet important schemes of like character which concern the commerce of this country, but which have needed and have long awaited some great flood of popular interest in canal building to start them on their way.

Prominent among these is the propose water route across the peninsula of Florida between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, without doubling the cape. This project has been in various forms for some years before the country. One of its most noteworthy shapes is that of a water highway through the great Okefenokee swamp, in the southern part of Georgia and the northern part of Florida. The Gulf terminus, on this plan, would probably be at St. Mark's, on the river of the same name, emptying into Appalachee Bay, while the Atlantic terminus would be at St. Mary's, also on a river of the same name, emptying into Cumberland Sound at the boundary between Georgia and Florida.

Last winter a body of surveyors under Major Mahon of the Hydrographical Department, succeeded in getting a trustworthy survey of the Okefenokee swamp, running lines and making cross sections, and demonstrating the existence of a summit level supply for the proposed canal. The survey work on this plan would be completed by laying out a feasible route from he swamp to St. Mark's, as Gen. GILLMORE'S efficient report has already suggested.

This plan would give the western terminus to Florida and the eastern to Georgia; but undoubtedly the former State would be better content to have the entire canal, including both mouths, within its own domain. Hence another project is to construct the canal further south, with its western terminus on the Suwance River and the eastern on the St. John's River. This plan supposes a much shorter canal, because it makes use of the two rivers for a part of their course, leaving only about three score miles of artificial water way. Vessels would ascend the Suwanee from the Gulf to the point fixed upon for the opening of the canal, then, proceeding easterly in the latter, would reach the St. John's, and

so find their way to the ocean. While under either plan or any plan there would of course be much local benefit derived from the construction and operation of the canal, the main advantages would accrue to the great West and Southwest, and particularly to the Mississippi Valley, whose crops and other merchandise would find their outlet to the Atlantic by a landlocked highway, safe, short and commodious. The saving in time and in marine insurance would probably so far offset the tolls, provided the latter were made moderate, as to give the route, if properly built and managed, a sufficient share of patronage both in domestic and European commerce.

Every Chinaman's Right to his Own Hair.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, pronouncing the 'Queue ordinance" of that city unconstitutional, gives a quietus to all the devices for checking Chinese immigration by means of State legislation. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. but Justice Field's opinion leaves little doubt that the decision will there be affirmed.

The ordinance brought in question in this ease provides that convicts imprisoned in the county jail of San Francisco shall have their hair cut close to the scalp. It applies to all prisoners, but is aimed particularly at Chinese convicts, they being known to consider the cutting of their queues as a religious misfortune and a social disgrace. In the case brought before the Circuit Court the prisoner, Ho An Kow, had been convicted of a violation of the Cubic Air ordinance, prohibiting overcrowding of tenements, and had been sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars or to suffer imprisonment for five days. Choosing the latter, he was subjected to the loss of his queue, and thereupon sued the Sheriff for damages.

Judge Fig. D decides the case upon a point that has been overlooked heretofore in the Pacific coast discussions of the Chinese question and of the State's power to legislate on the subject. The great obstacle to the schemes of anti-Chinese Californians has been the treaty between the United States and China, and particularly the clause securing the same privileges to Chimamen as to men of "the most favored nation.

But Justice FIELD, entirely ignoring the treaties with China, declares the Queue ordinance to be invalid because it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This amendment, he says, "declares that no State shall deprive any person-dropping the distinctive term cilizens-of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws This inhibition upon the State applies to all the instrumentalities and agencies employed in the administration of government," ineluding the "subordinate legislative bodies of counties and cities. And the equality of protection thus assured to every one while within the United States," implies that "in the administration of criminal justice he shall suffer no punishment greater than that of other men or different from it."

The opinion quotes also from the Revised Statutes, reënacting provisions of law passed in 1870, giving all persons in every State equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as enjoyed by white citizens," and providing that they "shall be subject to like punish ment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and

exactions of every kind, and to no other." The construction given in this opinion to the Fourteenth Amendment and to the Re vised Statutes is broad enough to prevent any discrimination whatever against the Chinese either by the State or by the municipal legislative bodies of California. The Queue ordinance, though declared by its provisions to be applicable to all convicts payassum are allowed to employ substitutes alike, is decided to be unconstitutional discrimination against the Chinese, merely be cause it is known that they alone have their colligious convictions and social rights invaded by the eropping of their hair. There can then be little doubt as to the construction that will be placed upon the more explicit provisions of the new Constitution de-

prohibiting corporations from employing them, withholding from them the right to hold, inherit, or transmit real property forbidding their employment on publi works, and empowering the Legislature to pass enactments confining them to specifled quarters of the cities in which they live. All of these devices to drive the Chinese

tion by the decision of the Circuit Court, Laborers-Culpable Neglect to Protect

from the State are strangled in their incer

Them from Danger. Last Saturday afternoon twelve laboring men were seriously injured by the fall of a section of a new round house in process of erection by the Eric Railway Company, near

East Buffalo. Our readers must have been struck with the great number of accidents which have befallen laborers within the past Many of them have been mining accidents; but they have not been confined to that class by any means. And it may be regarded as pretty certain that the number would have been far less but for culpable negligence on the part of employers.

We do not believe in paternal govern ment; but we do believe in the obligation of employers to provide all rational precautions against injuries to those in their employ.

Pecuniary damages are a poor recom pense for the loss of a head of a family to those who were dependent upon him. Pecuniary damages are a poor recompense for the loss of a limb, or for any injury that even partially disables one for life. But, inadequate as such compensation is, there is no other to be obtained, and juries should assess such damages unsparingly where the culpability of the employers is clearly established.

One Consolation.

There are many reasons why the gallant Union General who is running as the Demo cratic candidate for Governor of Ohio should be chosen in preference to his opponent.

But, on the other hand, if through the use of money and Federal patronage Mr. FOSTER should succeed, there is one consideration which will go far to reconcile us to the de feat of Gen. Ewing: and it is that he stands as the representative and advocate of the odious, inquisitorial, unconstitutional in come tax.

That ought to prove a heavy dead weight to any one who attempts to carry it.

Thirty-six new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis health authorities yesterday. The spread of the disease is assuming proportions that cause alarm throughout the cities of the South and apprehensions else where. A despatch says that there are at least a hundred cases of yellow fever in Memphis that have not been reported to the authorities. A disease resembling yellow fever has broken out above New Orleans, and physicians have been sent to make a diagnosis of it. The exodus from Memphis continues. Throngs of person hover about the railway stations awaiting trans portation. The Howards held a meeting last evening preliminary to beginning work on a arger scale. An order has been issued from the War Department for the forwarding of tems to those who are fleeing from Memphis to the open country.

CARL SCHULZ, who has just died near the Missouri town of Warrenton, at the age of 62, was, like Carl Schurz, compelled to fly from Germany for his participation in the revolu tionary movement which began in 1843. But the lives of the two men have been very different. Schutz lived like a hermit in a cabin while Schunz plunged into politics, and after a checkered and erratic career, finally landed in the Cabinet of the Fraudulent President. After all, the hermit of Warrenton may have en joved more real happiness than the eccentri individual who, after preaching reform, con sented to become a beneficiary of Fraud.

According to an interview with ex-Senator RAMSEY of Minnesota, in the St. Paul Globe, HAYES has offered, and RAMSEY has accepted, the Secretaryship of War in the Fraudulent Cabinet, According to the Chicago Times, McChang means to hang on to the Secretaryship until he is assured of the Judgeship to which he has been nominated. Things have a lecidedly mixed appearance, so far as the Fraudulent President and his advisers are coneerned, but there is quite a probability that McCrary may find himself shoved, as his assoclate, the Ancient Mariner of the Navy Department, was by the managers of the Leaven worth, Pawnee and Western Railroad.

A few weeks ago the guardians of Queen VICTORIA'S life became alarmed for her safety, and took extraordinary precautions to protect her from danger in travelling. According to a despatch published to-day, her life is still considered to be in peril, and every means were taken last Saturday to prevent the wrecking of the royal railway train. There is reason to be lieve that the Queen's mind has been very much affected by the recent attempts upon the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

Gen. Godov's latest career as an insur gent has been brief rather than brilliant. One month ago he saw, in imagination, Bareiro deposed, and himself the dictator of Paraguay already he is a prisoner, and the governmental troops have reoccupied Humaità. One of the leading officers of Lorez, he joined in the conspiracy which, after the death of the famou dictator, overthrew his successor, RIVAROLA, and has had a hand in the subsequent mutations of Paraguayan politics. He dwells in a country where but short shrift is apt to be given o revolutionists who fail; and it is doubtful whether even his services as a soldier in Paraguay's desperate struggle against the triple power of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic will shelter him from prompt punish-

A report has been circulated that there is large demand for Confederate notes in this city, "Nearly \$1,000,000 in Confederate scrip," so it has been stated, "in denominations of from \$10 to \$1,000, were shipped to England and France last week. The notes most in domana are toose issued by the Montgomery (Ala.) County Bank in 1861, and the Richmond Bank Note Company the same year,"

The Mobile Register, commenting upon this report, says:

There was never such a thing as the Montgome Ala / County Hank in 1801, or at any other time. It is at that the nodes of the County Hank of Alakana, who sain in the black at Montgomery in 1801, are how senor, but those nodes had nothing to do with the County Tacy. The old stockholders are doubtless buying the pto excape some supposed inability. The Register adds:

"If any stalwart of the North wishes to first wheth he Soulli places any value upon tondederate wrig-up kind, he has only to offer to her at. He can get each load of Confederate bonds for a cartial of water

The Democrats have been peculiarly unfortunate in the choice of some of their officers in the House of Representatives and the San ate. It required three trials to get a descrit Sorgeant-at-Arms for the House, and the scandals in the administration of that office have not even yet died out. Some of the present practices are wholly indefensible. where men classed as "laborers" and drawing other words, these places are sincures given to the are above the business they engage in, and

who hire colored men to do the work. The Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate has en- | pled the prestrate body. tirely too much patronage under his control, which in the House is distributed among three story is told, but of young men living in this charing the Chinese ineligible to citizenship, | officials, viz. the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Door- | city of ours.

keeper, and the Postmaster. His proper duty is to enforce order and to execute the commands of the Senate. By concentrating in his hands appointments not directly connected with the office he holds, the Sergeant-at-Arms exercises far more power than ever was intended, and has a discretion which a venal man might turn to profit. The separation of these functions, as is done in the House, would involve no additional cost, and is certainly desirable as a remedy for glaring abuses.

From Flushing, Belgium, comes the news of the less of the Nova Scotia, ship St. Bernards which sailed from this city on the 27th of June for Antwerp. The Captain, the pilot, and five nembers of the crew were drowned. Like the State of Virginia, the St. Bernards appears to have run aground on a sand bank. By a notaole coincidence, the number of lives lost in both cases was the same.

The theatrical outlook is toward a brilliant season for 1879-80 in this city. The rivalry between managers is sure to be hot while it lasts and it may turn out that the strength and multi plicity of the attractions will arouse an interes that will make every worthy venture profitable It is probable, indeed, that next season's stage amusements will force themselves upon the iotice of people not usually given to theatre at tendance.
Notwithstanding the change that has com-

about in the manner of conducting theatres, by which stock companies are often dispensed with and theatres are occupied by successions of travelling companies, four of the city managers will maintain complete and excellent organize tions, viz.: HENRY E. ABBEY, A. M. PALMER, AUGUSTIN DALY, and LESTER WALLACK, although the first named will occasionally send his players out of town, and the second may do the same to some extent. The Park will continue to be a distinctively comedy theatre, some times with places by GILBERT and sometime with such funny stars as Sothern, Lotta, and FLORENCE. The Union Square will stick to melodrama, reviving several old ones, and presenting new ones from the French if they are to be had. Daly's will be a comedy house, without stars. Walinek's will run along in its English groove, giving old comedies when Londor and Boucicault do not supply new pieces; but there will be a preliminary trial of John T. Ray-MOND, in a dramatization of Invino's "Ichabo Crane" story. The performers thus far engaged or these houses are of the best to be had, and the companies will be better than any four that ever before performed simultaneously in this city. DION BOUCICAULT will have an equally excellent party at Booth's, which theatre he may se expected to manage with his accustome vim, but we do not understand that his intention is to keep them together for the season; nor has he put out enough of his scheme to en ble us to classify his establishment accurately He may be depended on, however, to make him olf a large and disturbing elem at in the show

business next winter.

Niblo's will be in the hands of Sheridan Snook, politician, brewer, and capitalist, with EDWARD S. GILMORE as active partner; and we believe that spectacular pieces will really be produced in unprecedented splendor. The Grand Opera House will be kept a star theatre by Poole & DONNELLY: the Lyceum, now one of BARNUM. like Haverley's chain of theatres, will have a varied occupancy, from minstrelsy to tracedy the Fifth Avenue, when not in use by STRA-ROSCH for opera, will be a star and combination house under Grav; and at the Standard, HEN-DEASON will at least start out with stars. Ho FELE will open the old Stadt as the New Bowery. while the Old Bowery will be the Thalla, competing with the Germania in German. The Dlympic and Globe have no tenants as yet, STEELE MACKAYE, who has taken the Madison square Theatre for the next season, will greatly improve and enlarge its interior, and propose give some artistic dramatic novelties that will again display his own talents and those of

his fine company. Besides the stars already more or less popular n this city, we will probably have Sana Brux HARDT and HENRY INVING, so that there will be ew idels to wership along with the old ones; and GILBERT and SULLIVAN are to come over to epeat, if possible, the success of "Pinafore," while in the higher realm of music, Mapleson and Strakoscu may be crowded by the Gres. who think of bringing over Patti and Albani We are glad that we foresee no vulgarity in the impending performances.

The accounts we gave in last Sunday's Sun of the remarkable agitation in Ireland over the land question, showed the origin of that agitation and its fruits. It is once again evident that the elements of disaffection in Ireland are ripening. more dangerous this time than they have been for many years. Our readers will observe to-day that two Irish grand juries have drawn notice to the serious protest against the payment of rent, and the ecessity of arming the Government with increased powers. We should think that th powers now exercised by the British Governnent in Ireland ought to be enough to satisfy even the grand juries of Mayo and Westmeath

A mysterious shooting affair that narowly escaped being a tragedy as grievous as that of John F. SEYMOUR took place in Wil liamsburgh on Sunday. The wife of a prosperous manufacturer sat in her doorway, and er niece was standing by her side, when a bullet from an unknown firearm grazed the side of the one and passed just over the head of he other. Across the street is a vacant lot, and the SEYMOUR tragedy was in open grounds; so that it would appear to be dangerous to live in houses contiguous to the smallest bit of open ountry where pistol practice may be indulged in from open windows.

The intensity of the panic excited in the Southwest by the outbreak of reliow fever in Memphis may be judged from an article in the Falcon of Somerville, Miss., which advocates the posting up of flaming placards on all the roads notifying all travellers that they come into Somerville at their peril, and if they do venture in and cannot give satisfactory necount of themselves and prove that they have not been near any infected point, they will be fined heavily, and if they cannot pay said fin publicly whipped." The Falcon adds: 'Let it be known abroad that such an ordinance has been adopted and will be enforced. and refugees and stray travellers will steer clear of Somerville," which is very likely,

In New York and Brooklyn there are robably at least a hundred so-called gangs of oung men, well known to the police and to the neighborhoods they infest, whose members are diligently qualifying themselves for the State prison or the gallows. Sometimes these gangs take their names from the street or quarter, sometimes from the liquor shop where they meet, oftener from that member of the gang whose greater boldness or ingenuity in vii marks him out as the natural leader Some of the members are mere boys, barely in their teens, but already well grounded in the theory of vice. The majority, however, are young men between the ages of seventeen and

twenty-four. Every one of these gangs is an academy of erime. Every one of them is a nuisance and a terror to the neighborhood in which it exists, Every one of them is a memore to the New York of ten years hence. What are we going ale Rhout B7

Only last Saturday night a foul between two of these games culminated in one of the most ownedly and brutal neurders of the year. A young man belonging to one gang was trench-orously entired by a member of the other into and perform no actual duty themselves. In | an alleyway in which several of the latter's omrades were in waiting. Almost instantly political favorites, because the labor is per- therefollowed the sharp crack of a pistol shor, formed for one-flith of the salary paid to men and John Gallaouth my stretched on the ground with a built in his brain. The lookerson assert that the murderers kicked and train-

It is not of Comanches or Zulus that this

NEW ROCHELLE'S ROTTEN BANK. Ex-Secretary Humphreys Describing How the

epositors' Money was Stolen. The hearing before Referee Smith in the New Rochelle Savings Bank case, wherein the President and trustees are accused of negligently allowing \$13,000 to slip out of the bank's vaults, was continued yesterday in the referee's office, 115 Broadway, President Geo, D. Pen-field was present, and the trustees and depositors were represented by counsel. The charge against the accused officials was made six months ago, and yet the first witness for the prosecution has not yet finished his testimony. That witness is the former Secretary of the savings bank, William R. Humphreys. He has been tried under civil charges, and the Sheriff sold Mr. Humphreys's real estate, lots, residence embracing valuable paintings and ele gapt furniture, and his drug store and stock for a song, so that Humphreys has next to nothing left for himself, although he esteemed himself formerly worth \$25,000. He was also tried on a criminal charge of embezzloment be fore Judge Gifford, in White Plains, Westchester

County, and sent to State prison for five years.

For eleven months Humphreys served his

sentence, and about two weeks ago was released

Plattsburg, N. Y., whence he came yesterday to

testify before Referee Smith. When he was first

in \$5,000 bail. After his release he went to

released from White Plains jail he went to New Rochelle. Suddenly he disappeared, and it was rumored a few days ago that he had run away again, as he did when the bank trouble first broke out. He learned in Plattsburg, he says. that such a rumor was floating about, and, to relieve the mind of one of his bondsmen, who was beginning to be uneasy, Humphreys wrote that he would be in New York at the examination that took place yesterday. He wears a yellow wig, has a pale face full of creases, is past the prime of life, and has steel-blue eyes that are shrewd and intelligent.

In previous sessions Mr. Humphreys had testified that he was employed as Secretary by the trustees, with the understanding that he was to cover up an existing deficiency in the treasure yault by means of false representations on the books, to depositors and to the official bank examiners. He was cross-examined yesterday, first by Mr. C. H. Boosevelt, for Trustees Thos. L. Disbrow and George B. Ackerman. He testified in substance that the trustees did not aid or assist him in making the false entries on the bank books, and that the "minute book" contains correct and true accounts of the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees. The record of the meetings was kept at the time on silps of paper and then written out in full. The slips could not be lost, as they were kept in the book leaves. To Bank Examiner Reed, he said, he handed the books and papers of the bank, and remained in the next reour himself, to answer questions, while the official examination was going on. The books had been badly kept, the examiner afterward had said to him. Mr. Reed did not ask for the depositors' books. President Penfield urged clesing the bank on different occasions, but it was not done. Whether Trustee Disbrow had urged it, too, Mr. Humphreys couldn't remember.

Then a check for \$1,022.50 was handed to Mr. Humphreys, payable by the National Trust Company, and with Louis H. Pagan's name endorsed. It had passed through the savings bank, Whether he had paid if by crediting it to Pagan's account or merely exchanged cash for it Mr. Humphreys couldn't remember. He credited dividends to depositors, he said, because he was compelled to do so to keep the books straight. He believed that he was doing it by authority of the trustees.

Then Mr. Mills, for Trustee George Wilson, was beginning to be uneasy, Humphreys wrote that he would be in New York at the examina-

compelled to do so to keep, the books straight. He believed that he was doing it by authority of the trustees.

Then Mr. Mills, for Trustee George Wilson, cross-examined the witness. Mr. Humphreys's bond for \$5,000, given when he became Secretary, was, he said, signed by President Penfield. When asked whether the reports to the Bank Examining Department, made out by himself, agree with the bank books, from which the reports are supposed to be made out. Mr. Humphreys declined to answer on the ground that an answer would tend to criminate him. Directed to answer by Referee Smith, he said he couldn't remember, he didn't know, although he did make out the reports partly from the books and partly from memoranda. These memoranda were en sheets of foolson, and were kept lying on his desk, where the trustees might see them. The counsel said that they had never heard of these memoranda before, and more than hinted that they had never existed. When pressed to say what had been recorded on these foolsons pheets, the wifness declined to answer. The Bank Examining Committee, he said, signed the reports as handed in by himself, he thought without alterations.

On the evening of Aug. 39, 1875, Humphreys's residence in New Rochelle burned, and in the house were \$4.700. Counsellor Mills tried to establish the fact that this money was \$4.700 that Humphreys wouldn't commit himself by answering. There were \$5.000, also left in the bank, thrown in packages under the safe and in the hoase, the thought wind a sum outer the safe and in the basket (the iron safe was insecure.

woring. There were \$5,000, also left in the lark, thrown in packages under the safe and it the basket (the tron safe was Insecure, umphreys had said in his trial); and when umphreys returned to the bank next morning o money was gone. He said yesterday that e money was gone, but would not admit that had anything to do with the throwing around the packages of money. Neither sums were und.

\$400,000. They were not landed at Castle Garden nati noon yesterday, aithough the steamship reached her wharf before noon on Sunday. The delay gross from the Custom House inspectors obeying orders under which Castom House inspectors obeying orders under which the Mennonites baggage was examined more thoroughly than has been the custom. The Mennenites are the least likely to be guity of smurghing either intentionally or innescently, or any of the classes of immigrants that come to this country. Heretforce only a part of their baggage has been examined by the hispectors, and the rest passed in adherits. Under stricter orders every package is now examined, and a great deal of labor attends the inspections as much of the linguage, consisting of flowing head goods, Ac., is convaried in high packages beasily and curricules bound. The Membranies of the Mosel offered to banke affidivit as to the contents of their packages, etc. Conference of the Mosel offered to banke affidivit as to the contents of their packages, and curricular packages have the former of the Mosel offered to banke affidivit as to the contents of their packages, and currently assume that the Membrane and the current packages are not the Castom, House years day need to be considered to the package of the package of the Castom, House years day needing and requested dispressed dispressed the package of th

Railroad Excitement in Pittsburgh,

PITTSBURGH, July 21.-There is much excitement in the city to-day over the new rathroad connection between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvatia Baliroad. Some of the officials say that it was accounalished merely to secure local business from the rive road, the Pittsburgh and Lake Eric, but development tion was made in the micht, and the norvement was not discovered until the attention or the petiers was after to

The New Rapid Transit Schemes.

With their second report relative to construction, rares, and companies to operate the proposed rapid transit roads in Westchester County and through Fourth avenue to the City Hall, the Rapid Transit Commission racompleted the more arduous portion of their labors n a few days they wait advertise for subscriptions to the

Arrests for Conspiracy in Vern Cruz. City or Mexico, July 15.- A number of Sen

stors and Deputes are arguer the terminent Commis-sion to call an extra session of Congress, to take measure with repart to the recent alternal at reconding in Vera *us? His proved that the consequency extended to term nearly a Joseph Barrier, who was depended at tam-bility of the consequence of the consequence of the with taking are thought of the consequency, and have keen brought to the city of Mexico for trial.

Promising Much for the Canadian Tarts. TORONTO, Ont., July 21.-A special despatch to the Gale, duted Landon, July 10, says. "Sir Leonard Titley is in Manchester and has a communication in the newspapers giving his views of the operations of Canadian turiff. He tells the people of Manchester the tariff will promote certain manufactures in the without decreasing imports from Great Britain."

LORILLARD'S GIRLS.

The Great Tobacco Factory Inspected by Health Officers and Others.

P. Lorillard & Co.'s tobacco factory in Jersey City was visited yesterday at the invitation of the firm by Health Inspector Cronin, Drs Varick, Mackay, and Case of the Board Health, and a number of physicians and local officials, whose purpose was to inquire into the sanitary condition of the premises. Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, the chemist of the establishment, explained the methods in the preparation of the tobacco. The factory, which is the largest of its kind in the United States, occupies the entire block bounded by Warren, Bay, Washington, and First streets. It is a substantial brick structure, 440 feet in length, 220 feet deep, and four stories in height. A capacious cellar contains the raw tobacco. In the first story are the offices, packing room, the dripping room, and the pressing room. Here the stem is taken from the leaf by hand work, and then the leaf is dipped and spread out to dry. The relling room, covering room, dressing room, cutting room, weighing room, printing room, and shuff curing room occupy the entire second story, and the apparatus for stemming, wrapper sorting, steam blowing, cutting, smoking, and sorting are in the next story. The drying, casing, stripping, and snuff curing are done in the fourth story.

Dr. Saltonstall, Health Warden of Hoboken,

stripping, and snuff curing are done in the fourth story.

Dr. Saltonstall, Health Warden of Hoboken, said that many of the girls are too young to work in the factory.

"We consume over 1,000,000 pounds of mess lleorice a year," Dr. Gordon said, "in the process of sweetening our tobacco. The glycerine we use in a patent combination so as to prevent the tobacco from sticking to the shapes." The company puts up 19,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year, of which 14,000,000 pounds are plug, 2,000,000 fine out, 2,000,000 small cut, and 1,000,000 snuff. The tobacco is bought in the leaf by agents in Louisville, Cincinnati, Richmond and other cities.

The unconsciousness that had been speken of asbone of the symptoms offithe girls who were lately taken sick was characterized by Dr. Gordon s nothing more than hysterical coma, a condition which be said is by no means singular, and which, when properly treated, may be rapidly cured.

An econthe steam whistle sounded for dinner, and the girls rushed across the street to a row of low wooden booths, where the majority of them bought lowers and plekles for their meal. The physicians present said that living on that kind of food is likely to produce collapse of the system.

"Cases with convulsions," Dr. Gordon said,

kind of food is likely to produce collapse of the system.

"Cases with convuisions," Dr. Gordon said, "are of constant occurrence, and cannot be misconstrued by an intelligent man. It is not necessary to hold girls when in convuisions, and I don't allow any of that nonsense. In hysicial in the symptoms are often imaginary. The patients believe that they have every conceivable variety of disease. If one of these girls should get a headache and should evince any suffering the chances are that in ten minutes a hundred of her companions will be going around with their heads bound up, completely convinced that they hot, had the headache, although in reality they had nothing of the kind. A steam pipe burst once in one of the rooms, and a panic ensued among the girls. Some of them fainted and went into convulsions, and the rest of them stampeded down stairs. After order had been restored every one of them complained of some disease, though there was nothing at all the matter with them, except that they were frightened. What at, I cannot say."

at, I cannot say."

Have all the girls that were sick returned?"
the reporter inquired.
"Nearly all of them." the Doctor replied.
"But we have discharged those that had hysterical convuisions."

Many of the visiting physicians said that the sanitary conditions of the place are perfect.

JUSTICE KILBRETH ON CLUBBING.

Polleeman Clinton Made Defendant Instead

Patrolman Lawrence Clinton took William Brown, a gray-haired engineer of 420 Fourth avenue, into the Yorkville Police Court esterday and made a charge of assault and cattery against him. The policeman was not bruised, but Mr. Prown's head was wrapped in bloody bandages, and there was a long club round on the right side. The policeman said that while patrolling in Thirty-fifth street at 2 clock resterday morning he saw Brown carrying a suspicious bundle. He stopped him and asked what it contained. Brown replied. "None of your business." The policeman tried to take the bundle from him, and Brown struck at him, knecking off his hat. "Was his hand shut?" Justice Kilbreth in-

quired.
"I cannot swear to that," the policeman re-

died.
"What did you do then?"
"I hit him once with my club."
"Did you try to arrest the man before striking him?"
"I did not. We were under an awning, and it was so dark there that I could not see what kind of a man I had to deal wim. I didn't think it safe to catch hold of him, as he might have had a knife for all I could then tell."

the money was gone. He said yesterday that the money was gone but would not admit that he had anything to do with the throwing around of the packages of money. Neither sums were found.

Finally the pass book of John Lynch depositor, was landed to the witness, with a bank book. The former had on the date of July 26, 1876, 190 credited to Lynch, while the bank book had on the same date credit to Lynch for \$1.876, 190 credited to Lynch, while the bank book had on the same date credit to Lynch for \$1.900. Where the \$900 went to Mr. Humphreys wouldn't say. He didn't recollect; he declined to answer; he didn't know whether the writing in the pass book was his own or not; he was afraid of criminaling himself. Then the witness hurried to enter the evening train for Plattsturg. The hearing was adjourned to Sept. 26 at 10 k A. M. Mr. Humphreys's examination was centiled eyesterday. The next witness is to be Rocciver William J. Best.

The General Ferm of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District has rendered a decision affirming the conviction of Humphreys.

Custom House Riger.

The Mosel from Bremen, which reached this port on Sunday, brought ever not landed at Casic Garden and Sept. 26 27 Tird were not landed at Casic Garden and Sept. 26 27 Tird wence gassengers, half of them Mennonites from Russia, who brought about \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garden and \$500.000. They were not landed at Casic Garde

From Harry Pulmer's Mother.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: In your tatement of the early days of my beloved son H. D. Palmer, allow me to assure you you are entirely mis-taken in reporting that he was a bell boy in the Bulletia office. He was clerk, and attended to the business of the office. As to scinny interests, he never sold or had any connection with them uptil he became from the propertor of them in connection with the first the good of the first the Angelow in this service. On with the list modifier by cores ting the report, for the sake of his sons. Ultimate at the Academy in this car.

Ultimate at the Academy in this car.

In the sake of his sons, mother by correcting the report for the sake of his sons, and also to oblige his aged and same ring in the C. L. Painer.

Prayers for the Browned.

QUEDEC, July 21 .- The District Coroner, Dr. Bellean, returned to town from Pointeaux Tremdes late last pight, having held an inquest on the two bodies recovered of the victims of the late pachting accurate there. Leichtvie, a school tracher, and Gauvin, a centleman of private means. No in ther bodies have seen receivered, although twenty boat have been grap-bing with hard bods, boar the scope of the account, for the pursue caused yesterday, after mass. Failer hosses asked the private of the congregation of the The Housed yield was picked up floating down the twee on Saturday, and the body of Louis Galvin was sound clinging to a rece.

Asking a Preacher to Resign.

The Rev. John Reed, paster of the First esbyterian Church of Holoben, read a letter to his agregation on Sunday evening interesting them that as

Slavery in Cuba.

LONDON, July 21 .- In the House of Lords this vening, Lord Schorne, Liberal Conservative, calling itention to slavery in Coho, and moving for papers in count the vent pointed out that spain had not rotalled or engagements on the subject.

Locks are as plenty as grains of sand Under the sea and over the land, Locks that are strong as strong can be-But what is a lock without a key. We hunt and hunt the whole house o'er.

For the missing key that was in the dea And no peace or comfort, l'il to be Will come 'till the truant key is found. This piece of sizel with its curious make

We prize for the limiten treasure's sake. And guard it well with a ring or class To keep it out of the vandal agr

Do you never think, oh neighbor mine, To guard the wealth that therein may be And that some dear hand must hold the key?

A tender word in the hour of pain Will bring forth tears like the an Tears long pent up, like levels bright. Long hid from the gloristic merning bout. And after the tears will come the calm. The blessed rest, the beating bains, And less and less will seem the woo

A loving kiss will prove a key the children's hearts so sweet and irea And kind words scattered here and there Are keys to the holy gate of prayer.

That other soms our sorrows know

BUNREAMS

-- The debt of the city of Paris now ex-

ceeds fifty-six million dollars. -At the recent meeting of the Algerian

Shooting crific Society twenty seven prizes went to ladies

Berlin is becoming an ethnological mueum, and has at this moment both l'athgrep

-It is proposed that the Royal Scelety of

England shall benceforward return a member House of Commons. -Paris emulbuses have reduced their

rates across the town to two cents on ordinary days and four on fete days and Sundays.

The public orator of Cambridge in pre-

senting Prof. Haxley for the degree of Lt. D , day -The Prince of Wales stood sponsor for

Mrs. Paget's ince Stevens) son and heir, this amed at the Chapet Royal, and afterward lunched at her house. -The first railroad in Palestine has been contracted for between Jaffa and Jerusaken, forty odles. The contractor is reported to be G. F. D. Lovell, a residen

-Dissenters from the Greek Church, hitherto uprecognized by the State in Russia, are now to have entire liberty of worship. This affects 12,000,000 Russian subjects.

-Fifteen men, four women, two children, thirty-two camels, four exen, two zebras, four richlant, eight estriches, asses and horses from Demail and Abyasinta have reached Marseilles for the Accimatiza. on Garden of Paris. -There are very few feminine criminals in India. The average prison population to Bombay is 1 to 1.815 of the total population, but that of the counts

soners is only I to 23,500. This is attributed to the decition of women, and the absence of drink. -At the Conversazione of the Royal Academy the Duchess of Cleveland edister of the tale East Stanhope the historian, and mother of Lend Rosebery; wore strawberry colored silk and a headfress of straw-

-On the day that the news of Prince Napoleon's death reached England, the ex-Empress Engenia received 4,000 telegraphic despatches of confidence, and 700 letters. She has lately bought an estate in Sahosa. in Croatia, a province of the Austro-Hunzarian Empire.

—The British Lords of the Treasury have

directed the Commissioners of Customs to allow all seized tobacco now available, except cigars, to be sent to Natal for the use of the sodiers, marines, and sale is engaged in the Zulu war. The last occasion on which the Government issued a similar order was during the Crimean war.

—About a thousand Mennonites, who, to

escape military service, inconsistent with their religious convictions, emigrated from Russia to Frazil some three years ago, have returned to their former country. Amply provided with means when they left, they have lost in Brazil everything they possessed. A large number is at this moment encamped at Wirbailen, on the Russe-Pra-sian frontier, having as yet received no permission to inter the Rossian empire -Prof. Bencke of Marburg, Germany, after

measuring 1970 human hearts, says that the growth of that organ is greatest in the first and second years of life. during the next five years is again doubled. Then it growth is much slower, though from the filteenth to the wentieth year its size increases by two-thirds. A very slight growth is then observed up to fifty, when it gradually diminishes. Except in childhood, men's bearts ar secidedly larger than those of women -Russia's expenses during the late war

were very heavy, and, indeed, are not yet fully known, Down to the end of January last he military expeni-ture amounted to over \$450,000,000, two thirds of which was on account of the army of the Danute, and the re mainder for that engaged in the Caucacae. Some esti-mates place the total expenditure at \$750 magon, a figure which is likely to cripple Russian mances for ome time to come. The death rate in the army is est imated to have been between 200 000 and flac-... The corporation of London, not content

with having rescued Epping Forest from powerful ea-creachers and preserved it for the recopic, have may de-cated to purchase the celebrated group; near Loudon on is western side known as Burnham Beeche of the heautiful trees which are thickly cl This ground has hitherto been available to the public, and it was feared night be purchased by some one who would keep it to himself. The corporation has a revent derived from coal dues and other sources, enabling it thus to expend money on public objects.

-The London Guardian, an impartial autherity, points out that Lord Salisbury, in dealing with the Angia-Turkish question, unequivirially adopts the position, not of his last year's supporters, but of his last year's opponents, "the rose-colored dreams of a revived Asia Minor-revived under British, influence, and to the idvantage of British commerce and repown, are di persed forever," In fact, Turkey is a dead b ven Lords Reaconsfield and Sallsbury (good that they can't whip him into useful chorus of "I told you so" comes from the renegate Carnaryon and Derby.

-Mr. Heary Smart, a well-known English erganist and composer, died a few days sen-particularly successful in the writing of lev-

there to a negative right stand, totally unincluded, near which they sain the bark after plandering it. The passengers and crew they took ashers, where they mercife say not them to death by decapitation. It would appear that this crime has been revealed by one of the right flaus concerned in it, who, conscience streken, has deponing this accompliers to the authorities at librate.

-In St. Petersburg more than six hundred persons of the noble of privileged classes are under ar-rest to be depented to Siberia without that. Those of the temporary dissersor Generalships in the sons of this class are under arrest to be followed so great is the number of persons of this can corp to be exilted that a practical difficulty is said to have arisen in connection with their deportation. A noble or privilegel person, who has not been judicially sentenced, when sent to Siberia, by the orders of the Third Section, or Secret Police, must be escerted by two generacies at being arrainst the laws to managle a privileged person who is enough thus to escort the number of recembered to ported, and the Ministry of Secret Police has proposed to

g tild of the difficulty by sending the providend persons fettered like ordinary estimate. On the other limit the ... The widow of a Normandy persont has exhibited a more than ordinary share of more a with the duty which her bushand's devices 'misses' months of executing his will. His projectly consider a good horse and a worshless cur, and he directs I had they should be sold, the proceeds of the same a memorial bed directed among his other relatives, which he would be sertion was to be the sum which the dog would lete This decrepancy is the value of the two goods was hatterally not a like gailing to the lady, but are surrous attairs ever in her own mind she discovered a means by which she could shift her labe hisshood state of solling which she could shift her labe hisshood state of the safe of her solling premiury has to herself. She may did not safe a horse on the sam of five frames and a not five hindred. These who wished to truy the horse where it formed that they must also take the larg and where? length a problem for the pair was root to a look handed over five frames, to be divided as the five trans-

man's family, keeping for herself the five hou-sum "which the dog had fetched." -California exports not far from 000,00 tons of whost annually to Great Postano it is sessitial to these expectation that cannot me surpress should be able to self-more cheaply at Law spend to a more if any other country; and in order to + 1 it is indispensable that the gram about inwercost. Heretoure this has been a the superiority of American muchinery ness and fertility of California land, you only be stirred with a planch to a rod vests. But this state of things will manently, and even now, act of the to balleto, there must be large crops at the profit. "The accenter part of the wheat terms," it was a "which falls below a twelve limited an acre, brings little the average production, we apprehentation build is an acre, and the crossto ten thousand acres. It is were a which is every year brought und-would be a more rapid decline in the one of the grow lands of the California in tow devoted to whom a crasses to be producible, it is not at take its place, but, whatever it is, rethat the tarmers of the State will a to about on reckless and wastern life. The source they come to see the be for them. And here, probably, the and other European land unitivation of California, being accustomed to the ... ecessiry where hand redivided up note:

have the advantage of them.